

Activists to take over Complex G

Québec government policies targeted in today's action

by Chris Scott

Nearly twelve months of organizing come to dramatic fruition today as 300 activists blockade the Complex G provincial civil service building in Québec City.

The Complex, located within sight of the Québec parliament buildings, is the principal administrative centre of the PQ government. Roughly 4000 provincial employees frequent it daily. After police used violence to expel a group of students from the building during last autumn's student strike, Complex G became a symbolic as well as a strategic target for social activists seeking to oppose the pro-corporate, budget-slashing program of the PQ.

Province-wide consultations held with environmentalists, students, welfare-rights advocates and other sectors produced six principal demands including free education, a minimum wage of \$10.30 an hour and a global economy based on fair trade. Affinity groups from many of the province's municipalities have endorsed these demands, and in most cases have added more specific platforms of their own.

Each affinity group consists of approximately 15 members, gathered from a particular milieu (say, a university), and is responsible for blocking one of the G Complex's 23 doors. They will start arriving before working hours, and are expected to

remain either until late in the afternoon (to prevent worker access), or until they are physically removed by the police.

For McGill student and blockade participant Miranda Ortiz de la Cajiga, the G Plan is significant not just in substance but in timing. Referring to the current teachers' strike in Ontario, Ortiz de la Cajiga sug-

gests "even the comfortable middle class" is beginning to react to the "situation the government has backed [them into]...."

"These are not left-wing, radical professionals," she affirms of G Plan

members, noting that even McGill, a university not known for its radicalism, has mobilized a sizable contingent for the blockade. Instead, believes Ortiz de la Cajiga, neoliberal economics have created an environment where job layoffs and short-term contract work are a regular even for the formerly well-to-do. A key factor in this, she explains, is the existence of free trade agreements such as NAFTA.

The McGill-based affinity group, to which Ortiz de la Cajiga belongs, has issued a pamphlet opposing such 'free trade.' According to the pamphlet, free trade "will exert strong pressure on many countries to lower their...human rights standards, by placing their products in direct competition with those of other companies which have lowered costs by abandoning these standards."

Among other positions, the McGill group promotes a negotiation of native land claims, and the expulsion of unethical companies from Québec. It will also work to "abolish incarceration as a punitive practice", in favour of community-based rehabilitation.

While issues of student debt and democratic control of universities are also addressed in the pamphlet, the collective decided to go beyond this in order not to simply replicate platforms other student-based affinity groups were producing.

The logistics of today's action have been intricately prepared, as Plan organizers have set up ties with lawyers, and arranged for independent documentation of the action to discourage police violence at the site. Several hundred additional demonstrators are expected to arrive in Québec later this morning to show their solidarity with the activists on the blockade.

In addition, all blockaders have partaken in several hour, role-playing workshops on the meaning of civil disobedience and non-violence, the legal rights of demonstrators, and strategies for protecting oneself once in jail.

And this, suggests blockader Patrick Borden, is a feature at least as important as the disruption of the actual G Complex for one day.

"The G Plan is not just an action; it's also a campaign," he declares. Borden acknowledges that the PQ is unlikely to fulfill all the coalition's demands immediately, and explains that the training sessions will "equip everyone with the knowledge" of effective civil disobedience, so that afterwards "they can decide

what actions they want to do with it."

This commitment to universal training, and consensus-based decision making may provide strategic rewards to the blockaders today. Many hierarchical activist groups have had their momentum cut short by the arrest of one or two 'leaders' who had planned an action. But Borden explains that "if everybody has the necessary knowledge, there are no longer any leaders. Everyone is a leader...If the police want to arrest the leaders, they have to arrest everyone."

As for the future, there is an "emerging consensus" around a possible 'Plan H', a several-day blockade of Montréal's Hydro Québec building sometime in the spring, says Borden.

Ultimately, for Borden and for others, Plan G is an exercise in direct democracy by which ordinary citizens, faced with an increasingly unresponsive and anti-populist government, take direct control over the institutions which are supposed to represent them. "We want to paralyze the system until it begins to respond to the people. If not, we'll abolish it completely," Borden sums up.

CKUT radio will be providing live coverage of the G Plan today from 7h to 14h Frequency 90.3 fm.



Bush degree condemned

Students and faculty unite to oppose granting of honorary degree

by Ben Hardy

A decision by the University of Toronto governors to award an honorary degree to former United States President George Bush has sparked controversy and protest from students, alumni and professors.

Bush is being honoured for his lifelong contributions to public service and his role in ending the Cold War. Many arguments have been offered in opposition, but the university administration has, thus far, been unresponsive. "It's really torn the community apart," said one of the school's Board of Governors student representatives, Jacob Glick.

Bush has been widely criticized for his actions as United States President, Vice President, and Director of the CIA. "It's remarkable that any public institution would honour this person. You'd think they'd put him on trial," remarked one leading foreign policy specialist, Professor

Steven Shalom of William Patterson College.

The Bush administration has been accused of supporting the regimes of dictators in the Middle East, Latin America, Africa and Asia. He has also been criticized for his role in the Iran-Contra arms scandal in the 1980's. In a letter to the U of T campus newspaper *TheVarsity*, Alumnus Brian M. Levine stated, "the career of George Bush in public life is one which merits condemnation and ignominy, not praise or awards." Indeed, Bush's actions have been condemned by organizations such as the World Court, and the Organization of American States.

However, U of T director of public affairs Sue Bloch-Neveit argues, "The individuals [on the honorary degree committee] made this deci-

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Tories and teachers square off

Ontario court grants injunction

by Sarah Schmidt

Toronto (CUP) - The Ontario government has scored a partial victory in its bid to force striking members of the Ontario Teachers' Federation back to work. On Friday the General Division of the Ontario Court General granted the provincial Conservatives the right to seek a court injunction in a hard-line attempt to end the week-long strike. The legal argument for the injunction rests on proving the strike has done "irreparable damage" to the education system.

Talks broke down on October 26 and the teachers walked out of their classrooms and onto the picket lines on October 27 in one of the largest strikes in Canadian history. The 126,000 teachers say they had no other choice but to break the law and not report to work to teach the province's 2.1 million students on Monday.

"It's obvious the government's going to destroy the education system if they get their way," said Joanne Smyth, an elementary school teacher with the Toronto Board of Education. She and 15,000 other teachers turned up for a mass rally yesterday at the provincial legislature after picket duties were over.

"It's really important they're here to see this," Smyth added about her two small children who were at her side.

Bill 160, the legislation over which teachers are striking, allows for powers previously in the hands of school boards, teachers unions and parents groups to be centralized in the hands of the provincial cabinet.

Issues which the teachers' unions have raised as specific examples of the sweeping nature of the bill in-

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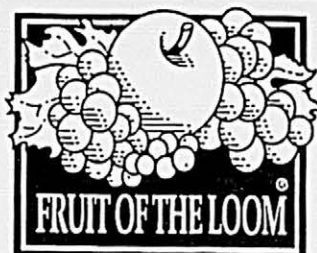
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comment

Something wicked this way comes?

by Samantha Murphy

So Halloween is over. By now, we have all dropped by our local Pharmaprix to stock up on discount chocolate and are probably bemoaning the fact that stores are already preparing for Christmas. But not so fast. Let's take a step back for a second and consider one of the most common symbols of All Hallows Eve, the witch. You know the one — the hag, the crone, the woman with the bent back and the wart on her nose hunched over the cauldron, stirring a boiling froth of unthinkable things. The one tortured, persecuted, defamed and generally overlooked by history.

I am speaking, of course, of the infamous European Witch Craze. For the past several lectures, we have been discussing this topic in my Woman and the Christian Tradition class, and it seems fitting (and most likely intentional) that we should be acting as after-the-fact witnesses at this particular time of year. The topic has been a source of great emotional turmoil to many members of the class and one question persists in occupying my mind. While as a class we may be educating ourselves

regarding the truths of the medieval witches, what is the point if popular culture continues to accept the image created by the demonologists? Will the horror of what happened to these women, and men, ever be fully and publicly recognized?

Granted, our society seems to need some form of release. Witness ghost stories, horror movies and Halloween parties. Goblins and zombies represent that delicious trickle of fear we can indulge in and yet control. One could argue that everyone knows that "there's no such thing as a wicked witch." So what's the harm in perpetuating the myth of the hag? The harm is great and the question is relevant even today.

Although it is difficult to get an exact sense of numbers, it appears that the witch craze in Europe condemned to death somewhere between 30,000 and 9 million people for witchcraft. The generally accepted estimate is somewhere in the hundreds of thousands. The craze began in 1484, peaking between 1560 and 1670. While both men and women were accused, 80 to 90% of those executed were women.

Most people have at least a minimum knowledge of the witch

hunts. Be it through Monty Python and trials by water or a few sentences in a high school history class, some details have been passed along. The full scope, depth and implications of this phenomenon, however, are rarely given full consideration. Witchcraft was considered to be a crime against God, an act of heresy. Witch hunters believed that they were flushing out people who had entered into pacts with the devil, inspired only by carnal lust and the desire to commit harm. Yet what we see when we look at those accused is that the majority were poor, single women without family protection. One theory, now less accepted, is that the first people accused of witchcraft were followers of the Old (pre-Christian) Religion. What is now known is that many were healers or midwives. Most were guilty only of the crime of refusing to fit into the social and religious norms of the days, norms which during the Protestant and Catholic Reformations restricted the role of women to only that of obedient and subordinate wife. "Witches" were strong, independent women on the borders of society, refusing to

accept the limitations imposed on their lives. Due to their lack of familial protection, however, these women were vulnerable to attacks

sionals and have been proved to have been challenging the economic interests of the Catholic Church in such areas as the sugar industry.

This is by no means the place to go into a detailed examination of the hows and whys of the witch hunts. There is no need, here, to offer descriptions of the unspeakable tortures women went through in a system where death was virtually guaranteed upon accusation. This is the place to ask people to stop and reconsider the images presented by society of the witch and to question the acceptability of fairy tale hags remaining the sole representation of the persecuted. In most other situations of systematic mass killing, though not in all, it has been thought unacceptable to portray the persecuted in such a hideous manner.

In other words, we should be asking ourselves why, when we should be celebrating what the "witches" stood for and mourning their violent persecution, we are instead accepting the very justifications for wholesale slaughter and are perpetuating the myths that led to so many unspeakable and grotesque murders in the first place.



by society and were thus the perfect scapegoats in a time of transformation, upheaval and plagues. Furthermore, these women would have posed a threat to the rising caste of male doctors and profes-

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City Council Update

by Jenny Laurent

In a recent City Council vote, Montréal's Mayor Pierre Bourque lost his majority in Council. Bourque received only 24 votes, having lost 15 of his supporters, thus losing his majority to the Opposition, who received 27 votes.

"From the very beginning, the administration has been plagued with scandals," states Opposition councilor Marvin Rotrand. There have been 260 charges filed against Bourque since he has been in office, including illegal fundraising.

In fact, the ethical controversies surrounding the Bourque government since its inception have created a great deal of dissent among Bourque's supporters, resulting in a rift being formed within his party.

Rotrand says that Bourque's much-debated plan to centralize the municipal government has also provoked this hemorrhaging of support.

Bourque's plan to eradicate all borough councils, as well as his attempt to privatize all city services, such as water, which would raise prices for the consumer, have fueled growing doubts about his leadership.

The way that Bourque has fulfilled his campaign promise of reducing taxes has also been criticized. According to Rotrand, Bourque has avoided raising taxes by selling off various city buildings, such as the World Trade Centre, at fire sale prices.

Although the Opposition is currently holding a majority of votes in the council, its members remain divided along party lines. Rotrand, who opposes the privatization and the centralization of the city, wishes to focus on enlarging citizen rights, which appear greatly at risk under Bourque's government. In order to succeed, Rotrand speculates that the formation of an electoral alliance within the Opposition may be necessary.

The Daily is reprinting this letter which originally ran on October 29 due to several errors in transmission. The Daily regrets these errors

Second Fiddle

To the Daily,

Thank you Erin Runions for another passionate Hyde Park [October 27]. And thank you Lisa Phipps and the rest of that irrelevant body of gutless wonders called the SSMU for providing such a superb instantiation of Runions' argument. Runions' Hyde Park, pointing out that nothing could be more relevant to students' concerns than the explicitly interconnected demands of Plan G, asks: are the students not capable of understanding the larger society of which they are part? To wit: do we not grasp the simple truth that tuition increases and decimated Arts faculties are of a piece with a larger national and,

dare I be so bold, global agenda?

Phipps responds, in explaining her failure to support Plan G: "our mandate is only education." Excellent. Then might I suggest that you focus your efforts on the rising cost of marketing textbooks. And while you're about it, could you do something about that faulty water-fountain on the fourth-floor of the library and the appalling lack of publicly-accessible pencil-sharpeners on this campus?

If you are content to fiddle while Rome burns, there is surely no shortage of such tasks to keep you beguilingly occupied. Do not be surprised, however, if the rest of us are none too ceremonious in shoving yourself and the SSMU to one side in our way to attempt to do something meaningful. In the resonant words of Howard Zinn: *you can't be neutral on a moving train.*

Matthew Watkins
Arts U3

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Tory motivations

continued from page 1

clude the cabinet's ability to set classroom sizes, reduce preparation time for high school teachers, control the way property taxes will be spent within the school system and allow non-certified instructors to teach certain disciplines.

"This is a political protest about an issue teachers feel very strongly about," asserted Eileen Lennon, president of the Ontario Teachers' Federation, which represents the five teachers unions in the province.

Since the strike date was set last week, the federation has focused on two core issues shaping the conflict with the government: the redistribution of power and the maintenance of quality education in the face of scheduled cuts totaling more than half a billion dollars.

"The Tories caused a rebellion roughly...150 years ago when all the laws were passed to benefit the rich," commented grade eight North York teacher Doug Bushey, alluding to the Upper Canada Rebellion of 1837 which precipitated constitutional change in Ontario. "They don't seem to learn from their past mistakes."

Despite a consistent message from the union leadership and rank and file teachers, Conservative Minister of Education David Johnson said he remains confused as to what the strike is about.

"How did we get to this?" asked Johnson rhetorically at a press conference last Monday, pointing out neither side wants class size to go up or quality to go down.

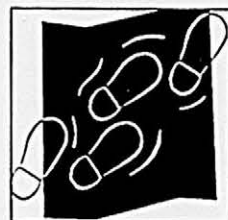
When asked about the funding question, Johnson answered, "This is perhaps another myth. Teachers unions are indicating we've slashed funding from education."

"I want to tackle that one head-on," Johnson added. "We're spending the same today as we did when we came into office."

Johnson told reporters his government has cut education funding by less than \$5-million since taking office in 1995.

But in Tory budgets, funding to the primary and secondary education system has seen cuts of over \$500-million. And last week, Premier Mike Harris confirmed the legislation will enable the government to cut an additional \$500-million to \$700-million from the public educa-

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ABOUT SAFETY?

questioned: "this is a huge cash grab"

tion system.

Johnson wouldn't refute the Premier's comments about the next round of scheduled cuts. "We will spend what needs to be spent to ensure the highest quality," he said evasively.

Teachers aren't the only ones who don't buy the government's line. Students are also very concerned.

"Bill 160 will cut a lot of money from our schools and most of our fundraising money would go to the things we should already have," said Justin Gray, a grade six student in

the Toronto Board of Education.

"The Premier finally admitted this is a huge cash grab," added Jacqueline Latter, spokesperson for the Ontario Education Alliance, a coalition of parents, educators and concerned citizens.

Johnson has threatened that union leaders could face jail terms and individual teachers could face fines if they do not comply with the court order, if it comes into effect.

The Ontario Institute for Studies in Education Faculty Council at the University of Toronto (OISE/UT) is

in strong support of the teachers. The Council denounced Bill 160 for its "potential negative impact on education in Ontario" and urged the Ontario Government to withdraw the bill. The OISE also moved to "call for a general withdrawal of services with the intent of shutting down OISE/UT" should the Conservatives choose to "exercise repressive measures such as imprisonment and/or fines" against striking Ontario Teachers Federation members.

Additional reporting by Andrea Mason



DAILY GRAPHIC BY JANE TREMBLAY

Community policing: translating ideas into actions?

Lack of public consultation criticized

by Olga Hartmann

One year ago, the Community Police force was established in NDG in order to make citizens feel less afraid in their neighborhoods and more comfortable law enforcement in their area. Today, however, the community has not seen the promised improvements in their neighborhoods and the force seems no different from the previous, centralized Montréal police force. The growing problems facing the Montréal Community Police were addressed at a NDG Community Council meeting held last week.

The first complaint was that the force has failed to involve the community in its affairs.

Jason Hughes, coordinator for the NDG community council, commented, "The idea was to rethink the way police operate, and improve the relationship between police and the community. The problem is how it translates into real actions."

Marvin Rotrand, city councilor of Snowdon and member of the Democratic Coalition, states, "community policing means greater civilian input into the way the police operate - which means you get more accountability and professionalism from police officers."

ers."

Secondly, the facilities accommodating the system are inadequate.

There are currently 49 community stations in the Montréal area and four mega-centres which control these stations. While the four mega-centres handle a great deal of the significant jobs, such as detective work and the detainment of prisoners, the local community centres are closed at night without providing residents with an alternate centre to which they can turn.

According to Rotrand, this is because the system was not created correctly in the first place: "Phase one of the new model - the creation of the community stations - is either complete or well under way. But the local consultative committee for the community stations has not been created properly."

Another problem which was discussed is the amount of training uniformed policemen receive before being given the title of "community cop". "Most uniformed officers received two days' training and were told, 'Congratulations, you are now a community cop.' They're not. Officers, particularly the older ones who've been there 25 years, can't change

overnight," stated Rotrand.

The lack of thoroughness in training can also be attributed to the amount of funding given to the program, as Hughes asserts: "One thing is that there is a problem with resources. There is always the danger that something like community policing was established to cover up budget cuts to the police. You can't have a mass change within the structure of the police force and not provide resources. There is a sense of frustration among the community members and the officers in terms of the lack of funding being provided."

Up until now there have been no open discussions held to constructively deal with the community's concerns. While there have been informational meetings on community policing, there have been no hearings or public consultation.

"The Public Security Commission is not providing any forum for people to air their views - that civilian body is nothing more than a rubber stamp right now," comments Rotrand. In response, Rotrand has set up public forums in NDG in order to allow community members to express their concerns and complaints about the program.

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Nike: Shooing the Swoosh

Clothing manufacturer criticized for human rights

by Le'Nise Brothers

• In Ho Chi Minh City, Nike workers are paid the equivalent of \$1.50 a day, not nearly enough to cover the cost of good shelter and transportation to and from work.

• Nike reported a record profit of \$798.5 million for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1997.

• Michael Jordan makes \$20 million a year through endorsements for Nike.

• In Indonesia, Nike workers earn as little as \$2.20 a day. At \$20 million a year, Jordan's daily take from Nike is \$54,794.

• At the rate of \$2.20 a day, it would take an Indonesian worker 68 years to make as much as Jordan makes from Nike in one day.

The human and labour rights community has put together the *Boycott Nike-Just Do It* campaign. Their demands are simple: 1) Pay a living wage, 2) Stop using boot camp style assembly lines, 3) Stop using child labour, 4) Investigate all reported acts of child abuse and 5) Allow for the truly independent monitoring of factories.

From its beginning, Nike has been the purveyor of an ultra-hip image, an image that many buy into. This is exactly what Nike has tried to achieve through the millions of dollars that it pumps into its public relations division. Their products are featured everywhere: in movies, on television; on movie stars, sports figures, and common folks. Everyone knows Nike.

Outwardly, the company appears to be the epitome of the do-good corporation, with its "P.L.A.Y." program encouraging girls to play sports, wholesome figures endorsing its products. These and other such factors have rewarded Nike both in the public eye and in its sales. This is the image that many buy when they purchase the running shoes, warm-up suits and the many other products that Nike sells. The company uses figures such as Tiger Woods, Gabrielle Reese and Michael Jordan – people who have already impressed the world through their athletic feats – and gives them million dollar endorsement deals to sell this image to the

young and impressionable.

Since the beginning of the company in the early 70's, Nike has not produced any of its athletic shoes in the U.S., choosing instead to hire contractors in Asia. The idea was to increase profit margins by using cheap Asian labour to create sneakers for American, and now international, consumption. For the past 20 years this scheme has been very effective for Nike, allowing it to rise to the top as the number one athletic shoe maker worldwide.

However a few years ago, practices such as corporal punishment, wages below the minimum, the suppression of union activities, and a high and unceasing level of work intensity were exposed in Nike's Asian

Taiwan and Korea, where labour laws and unions were non-existent, allowing companies to operate with a free hand. When the workers in these countries formed strong unions and labour costs increased, Nike simply moved its production to countries such as Bangladesh, China, Indonesia and Vietnam, where labour is less costly and unions are usually powerless when they exist at all.

In David Moberg's article exposing Nike's Indonesian sweatshops, company spokesperson Martha Benson claims that Nike moved production to these countries because "it needed more production and more diversity."

At the Younghone factory in Dhaka, Bangladesh, workers are verbally and physically abused for not producing their daily quota. This factory is located in Dhaka's export processing zone (EPZ), where workers are deprived of their basic legal rights and paid

bour Organization norms regarding working conditions, but few actually do so.

At 300,000 pieces per year, half of Younghone's production is for Nike. One would expect that when producing such a large volume for Nike, the rate paid by the buyer would reflect the labour involved. This is not the case. Nike's buyer rates are extremely low – it is only through raising daily quotas and pushing its workers their limits of tolerance that Younghone can recoup its losses.

In Younghone, working in such an atmosphere of fear is creating much dissent among the workers, who were not previously politicized. This July, while trying to make a statement to their employer, nine Younghone workers were arrested, 300 injured, 97 fired and 800 charged with criminal offenses by the Dhaka police. The police were called in by Younghone after the workers demanded the release of two of their colleagues who had been arrested earlier in the week.

Younghone is not alone. In Jakarta, Indonesia, Nikomas (also known as "Niketown"), the biggest producer of Nike shoes in the world, has also been accused of violating worker rights. There have been reports of verbal and physical abuse by the predomi-

week. The Nikomas workers receive the minimum wage of \$2.50 an hour. Even though this is not nearly enough to cover the costs of room and board, and other living expenses, the

owner of the Nikomas site has petitioned the government for an exemption from Indonesia's most recent minimum wage increase.

According to workers and non-governmental organizations, Nike is a hard boss whose business practices still clash with its own "Code of Conduct." In interviews, Nike rep-

resentative have insisted that contractors pay workers the minimum wage, while maintaining that it will not pay more for the shoes, thereby placing the contractors in awkward positions that force them to push workers even further.

These working conditions have created the affected workers' awareness of worker rights and protest strategy. There have been clandestine meetings among workers, in which they spoke on how to mobilize others in protest of their employer and on developing unions. The goal of these unions is to fight the employers and the government, in an attempt to raise awareness of worker rights.

In response to the allegations of unfair labour practices, Nike hired former U.N. ambassador and civil rights leader Andrew Young to review their Asian factory operations.

"It is my sincere belief that Nike is doing a good job... but Nike can and should do better," Young declared in his 75 page report.

Critics, however, have called Young's investigation naive. Young spent a maximum of three or four hours in each factory, not nearly enough time to do a thorough investigation. Australian researcher Anita Chan notes that Young's report overlooked major elements of worker abuse in China. She says that "Mr. Young's jaunt through Asia has the earmarks of a PR exercise."

Jay Mazur, President of the textile workers' union UNITE, main-

At the Younghone factory in Dhaka, Bangladesh, workers are verbally and physically abused for not producing their daily quota.

less than the minimum wage. Younghone employs over 2,500 people and is the largest foreign investor in Bangladesh, one of the



plants. Nike was well aware of the conditions facing its workers, but traded its humanity for high profits.

For many years most of Nike's subcontractors' factories were in

poorest countries in the world. The EPZs are crucial to foreign investment in Bangladesh because they offer investors freedom from taxes. The companies are required to comply with International La-

nantly Korean and Taiwanese supervisors. Nikomas has also been accused of withholding pay, and providing no benefits or work breaks – the latter doubling the already grueling 40-hour work

man rights violations

tains that "The most respected monitor in the world, if paid by the company being monitored, is not independent."

Jack Panozzo of Development and Peace, concurs. "Nike got what it paid for in the Young report," says Panozzo. The report did not address any of the major issues that made such an investigation necessary. Instead, Young says "what we saw was overwhelmingly good."

One change suggested in Young's report is greater visibility of the Nike Code of Conduct in

head an oversight committee that will monitor all of its overseas factories.

When the *Daily* called Nike about their labour practices, they insisted that there was no one that we could speak to regarding this matter. The best that they could do was send an information package.

Some feel that Nike is all talk, and will not execute any of the suggestions.

"To my knowledge, they have not implemented any kind of genuinely independent group to monitor the activities," says Jack Panozzo.

In response to Nike's inactivity, the human and labour rights community has put together the *Boycott Nike-Just Do It* campaign. Their demands are simple: 1) Pay a living wage, 2) Stop using boot camp style assembly lines, 3) Stop using child labour, 4) Investigate all reported acts of child abuse and 5) Allow for the truly independent monitoring of factories.

This October 18, groups protesting against Nike organized the International Day of Solidarity for Nike Overseas Workers. Thousands of people in Canada, the U.S., Europe, Asia and Australia were expected to participate in this protest. Panozzo felt that the main objective of the day was "to keep before the public the issues that still remain unresolved, namely the rights of workers." He felt the protest was extremely effective because "it showed that there was concern around the world and that concern remains high and strong." Panozzo points out that Nike took notice of the campaign by conducting its own public relations program aimed at its work force.

Although Nike responded to Andrew Young's report on its labour practices, it remains to be seen whether or not it will implement the suggestions. For a large company like Nike, words and promises play an integral role in the maintenance of a marketable public image. Change will only be instituted when, as Panozzo puts it, "large corporations include the concerns of the workers not only in the written versions of their codes of conduct but in day-to-day practice."

its factories. The Nike Code of Conduct, adopted in 1992, is a set of rules and regulations regarding the treatment of its factory workers.

"Our Nike Code of Conduct sets out a basic goal - for Nike, and for all of our business partners - always to do what is expected, as well as required, of a leader," reads the Code of Conduct. However, copies on factory walls are hidden or ripped, with major sections pertaining to wages removed.

In his report, Young suggested that Nike give every worker a copy of the Code of Conduct in their native language so that they have a proper understanding of how they should, and shouldn't, be treated on the job.

Nike has promised to put into practice all of Young's suggestions by January 31, 1998. They are working to appoint a panel of distinguished international figures to

national news briefs

Ontario government employees tattle on Tories as profits reaped on student debts

Source: the Varsity
by Shauna Hemingway

TORONTO (CUP) Ontario government employees and students are demanding an explanation from the education minister over the government's deliberate refusal to collect outstanding loans.

Last week, the Ontario Public Service Employees Union (OPSEU) announced that some of its members were advised by the government in May 1996 not to collect more than \$300-million in defaulted loans.

Interest has been accruing on student and business loans since Union representatives say interest continued to pile up on these loans at the prime rate plus one per cent. Figures provided by the union show that as much as \$630.38 may have been tacked on to a \$7,200 loan over a year and a half while an extra \$1,313.32 may have accrued on a \$15,000 New Venture loan.

Currently, 67 per cent of the outstanding caseload is already out-sourced to private companies. OPSEU has estimated that it costs the government 17 to 23 cents in commission for every dollar collected by an outside agency.

Six major private collection agencies are currently in the running for the government contract, including EquiFax Accounts.

We'd rather go barefoot

Source: the SFU Peak
by Chris Anderson

BURNABY (CUP) - A protest against Nike's labour practices, held Oct. 18, targeted Nike's use of low wage labour in developing countries.

The Vancouver protest began when approximately 40 people gathered outside a downtown sports store. After several hours, a smaller group of protesters broke off and headed to a nearby shopping centre, where they continued the protest outside a Foot Locker store which had a large selection of Nike merchandise. Several protesters entered the store and distributed leaflets to customers and also placed them in shoes and other items of clothing.

After about 10 minutes, the protesters were asked to leave by shopping centre security guards.

Mount Allison plans annual drug checks for athletes

by Michael Connors

SACKVILLE (CUP) - All varsity athletes at Mount Allison University can expect to be tested for performance-enhancing drugs at least once a year as the result of a new testing program introduced by the school's athletic department.

Details of the plan were released at a press conference in Sackville, N.B. last week, although the university has been testing its athletes since September through an agreement with a local laboratory.

This past month, four university football players - three in Ontario and one in Nova Scotia - tested positive for steroid use, which shows a need for testing all athletes.

Mount Allison is the only school in Canada to have its own independent drug-testing program. The University of Calgary ran a similar program in the mid-80s in which it tested all of its varsity athletes, but later cut the program because it became too expensive.

Ontario university presidents push Martin for more funding

Source: The Varsity
By Meg Murphy

TORONTO (CUP) - Ontario university presidents are anxiously attempting to wrangle what funds they can from the federal finance minister.

The Liberals' \$2.29-billion transfer payment cuts to post-secondary education in his first term were set aside last Friday morning when Paul Martin met with the Council of Ontario Universities, a lobby group comprised of the province's university presidents.

The council then appealed for Martin's help in aiding struggling students and suffering research initiatives, both results of federal and provincial funding cutbacks. The council argued that national grants, loans, loan-forgiveness, tax incentives and a focus on debt-load management must all be employed to address student needs.

Pointing to the latest U.S. budget, which earmarked \$40-billion for student aid to be divvied out over the next five years, they requested comparable support.

Pot legalization movement picks up steam

source: the Link and the Excalibur
by Michael Dobie and Sharon Aschaiek

MONTREAL (CUP) The movement pushing for the legalization of marijuana is gaining strength, as a nascent pro-pot political party gets ready to run candidates in the upcoming Quebec election while Torontonians are being invited on the Can-Abyss train.

The Bloc Pot is being organized by 28-year-old Montreal musician Marc St. Maurice, a six-year veteran of marijuana activism.

He has collected the nearly 1,000 signatures needed to get official party status and is looking for 10 people to run for office.

A USER'S GUIDE TO MCGILL BUREAUCRACY

BUREAUCRACY FOR DUMMIES

by Maggie Gilmour

As October draws to a close, and the celebrations of Halloween signal the end of hell month—midterms, midterms, midterms—*The McGill Daily* would like to give you a treat. Well, not exactly a treat in the conventional sense of the word (a gift that produces pleasure in the receiver) but more like an introduction to student politics and the omnipotent groups that make the decisions for all of us here at McGill. Of course, all of our views are taken into equal consideration. All 16,000 of them.

Now, now, don't groan and put the paper aside, in search of the horoscopes in the *Tribune* or a crossword puzzle — just give us a second here. Bureaucracy, decision-making and paper shuffling, isn't exciting. It isn't sexy. And knowing all about it won't make you popular. But there are certain groups here at McGill that make all the major decisions, on everything from the curriculum for an Introduction to Feminism course, to whether or not the McGill bookstore gets taken over by Chapters, to whether or not to build a new student building. In order to be clued in to what is going on, and to decipher any article in the future that makes reference to the Board of Governors or the SSMU, read on.

The Students' Society of McGill University (SSMU) is the undergraduate student government of McGill. They live in Shatner Building in small offices, right beside Gert's. Their post-graduate counterpart is the PGSS (Post-Graduate Students' Society). As graduate or undergraduate students, we elect our executives every spring.

SSMU has a job. No, it does not only involve hangin' out at Gert's and wearing grown-up clothes and shiny boots, but that's an important part. Their job is to "provide student services and represent all 16,000 undergraduate students in university politics," according to Tara Newell, SSMU president.

Meaning what? Meaning it's Tara and the gang's responsibility to make sure that all of our needs and wishes get represented. Meaning SSMU sponsors the Blood Drive, and makes sure that all of the kids in the Alley get their bagels and cream

cheese, and that all the kids in Gert's get their brewskies. They are also suppose to represent student interests in various levels of Canadian government - e.g. they lobby MP's and city councilors to address concerns like ghetto safety. They have lots of money — a \$2.5 million a year budget. They have meetings every other Thursday, which anybody can come to, but be prepared for lots of hot air and quibbling, and TONS of motions. Or was that a *Daily* meeting I was talking about? Oh well, nobody said democracy was perfect,

lum for classes, exercises general disciplinary authority, etc. The Senate is chock full of committees — little sub-units of bureaucracy that discuss issues before they present their recommendations to be voted on by the main Senate.

The McGill Senate meets on Wednesdays in Leacock 232. If you want an introduction to Robert's Rules and more arguing and tons of motions, this is the place to be.

So Tara and Principal Shapiro and all the lucky members of the Senate hold all the power in their hot little hands right? Well, not quite. There is still another level of bureaucracy to overcome in some major decisions: the Board of Governors!!! According to Anna Kruzynski, of the Post Graduate Student's Society, one thing that this all

powerful, 45 member decision making body is working on right now is "ways of getting around the tuition freeze — by introducing user fees of a non-tuition nature." Isn't it nice to know that tuition freezes are just something to "get around?"

The Board of Governors is a charming mishmash of corporate hot shots who, according to Newell, oversee all major financial decisions at McGill and make sure our best interests are served.

However, according to Anna Kruzynski, the Board of Governors does not just preside over financial matters. "Technically they do not have final say on academic issues — Senate does. But often, academic issues do end up there." The Board of Governors has only four student representatives. As for the remaining 41, some of the pillars of the corporate world fill up the roster. Some examples: Herbert Sibling, Executive Partner of Ernst and Young, John Cleghorn, Chair and CEO of the Royal Bank of Canada, and Tullio Cedraschi, Presi-

dent and CEO of the investment division of the Canadian National Railway Co. If you have any doubts

says Kruzynski. PGSS, or any student rep for that matter, are presently not allowed on any of the BoG

subcommittees, and "once the stuff gets to the Board — it's pretty much decided on — so the Board usually just rubber-stamps stuff done in subcommittee... there have been times, mostly

in the good old days, when the Board actually did have constructive debates on issues! Those were the days!"

That's why students are trying to change this — Newell and Kruzynski are both lobbying to have student reps included in the subcommittees.

The Board of Governors meets four or five times a year, in the snazzy Faculty Club or the more plebeian Leacock.

Whew! You're done!

So now you know what all those pesky acronyms mean. Perhaps you wanted to know what they mean? Perhaps not? Doesn't matter, gentle Daily lemming — the path to enlightenment is not Zen Buddhism but knowledge, my dear, knowledge!

The McGill Senate, is another major decision-making group at McGill. Tara Newell, SSMU president, writes in this year's student handbook that it is "the highest decision making body of the administration." Senate is made up of 120 members, 20 of whom are students.

So Tara and Principal Shapiro and all the lucky members of the Senate hold all the power in their hot little hands right? Well, not quite. There is still another level of bureaucracy to overcome in some major decisions: the Board of Governors

but the alternatives are none too fetching.

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SSMU has a job. No, it does not only involve hangin' out at Gert's and wearing grown-up clothes and shiny boots, but that's an important part. Their job is to "provide student services and represent all 16,000 undergraduate students in university politics," according to Tara Newell, SSMU president.

are professors, administration and staff such as secretaries.

The McGill Senate debates, discusses and ultimately votes on any matter that is of academic concern to the students of McGill. It sets the academic calendar, grants degrees and diplomas, decides on curricu-

DATES OF SENATE MEETINGS

November 5 and 19,
December 3,
January 21,
February 4 and 18,
March 4 and 18,
April 1 and 15,
May 6 and 20.

REFERENDUM ON STUDENT DAYCARE AT MCGILL

LONG TALKED ABOUT PROPOSAL MAY FINALLY BECOME REALITY

by Anna Liachenko

Student parents may finally get an affordable daycare option.

The shortage of spaces at the present McGill Daycare Centre and poor accessibility for students pushed SSMU to campaign for es-

old one was mainly used by professors and faculty.

Lara Leigh-Wood, SSMU arts councillor and chair of the referendum's "Yes" committee, sees part-time daycare as one of the most important issues affecting students. "This is the best thing that could ever happen at this university," she says. As a mother herself, she is looking forward to using the new daycare centre for her son. This will allow her to take more courses while spending more time with her son. "The present daycare is full-time and expensive," she says.

Besides flexibility, the goals of the new centre will be to provide toy and book lending services, information resources on baby-sitting and child emergency care as well as parental exchange. "Getting to know other parents will allow us to share our resources," Leigh-Wood points out.

The need for a new daycare service is very real. Senate Advisory sub-committee on Educational Equity reported that "15% of incoming students at McGill have children", that "there is significant need for Daycare services on campus among the student population", and "the current university Daycare Centre does not adequately respond to the needs of students."

"Other Canadian universities have had part-time daycare since 1970's. Many corporations are doing it now. Quebec is the only province with no such service," Leigh-Wood says.

The idea of a student run daycare centre at McGill was first raised by women's groups about 15 years ago but was disposed as an impossible undertaking. "There was no space, no support, and no money," Newell explains.

Today's situation is different. Space is going to be available in the new student services building, slated to be completed by the year 1999. During a SSMU referendum last March, students agreed to pay an

additional \$20 per semester for the next 10 semesters in order to contribute to the construction of this new building. This building will be located next to the present Shatner building, between Peel and McTavish street and will be connected to the Shatner building by an underground tunnel. The building will provide more space for various student facilities including the Student Daycare Centre. "We will have our own outdoor playground, garden, and an independent access," Newell says.

She cautions that "space is not all. The daycare needs licensing from the government and this is difficult to obtain. We are trying to work with the existing daycare centres to help us to get licensing," she says, "But we are just in the process of negotiation." The permits that have to be obtained are from The City of Montréal, the Ministry of Labour and the Office des Services de Garde à L'Enfance.

The student daycare will be largely subsidized by the government. However, without student fi-

nancial support there is not enough money for all the expenses such as rent, electricity and staff salaries, says Newell.

Newell feels that the new daycare centre is going to happen. "There is no question in my mind," she says, "It is going to be a reality."

She sees this as "a victory not just for women at McGill but for the whole student population. It is a reflection of changing demographics and it is one step forward on the issue of accessibility in post-secondary education."



PHOTO BY DIANA ANDERSON

SSMU President Tara Newell wants to make daycare accessible

establishing a new daycare service on campus.

From November 11th to 13th students will be asked to vote in an SSMU referendum on part-time student daycare. The referendum question will ask if students are willing to contribute \$3 per semester, beginning September 1998, to support the opening and subsequent costs of maintaining the new centre.

On October 9th, SSMU council unanimously passed a motion to lend its support to the idea. SSMU President Tara Newell is excited about the decision. "All the pieces of puzzle are starting to fit together," she says.

According to Newell, the new daycare will be "more reflective of students' lives, more accessible and affordable [than the existing one]." Students will be able to leave their children for a minimum of 2 hours, a maximum of the whole day. "Students will book their child in and around their class schedule," Newell says. The cost per child will be \$5 a day. Newell also added that the new daycare will be focused on providing services to students, whereas the

Events

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3

LBGTM will hold a coordinating meeting at 19h in Shatner 432.

Erik Marcus, author of *Vegan: The New Ethics of Eating* will be speaking at McGill University to sign copies of his new book. The event will begin at 19h30, and admission is \$2 for non EarthSave members.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4

Department of Hispanic Studies will be holding a lecture at Bronfman 601 at 16h. A reception will follow in Bronfman 678.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5

LBGTM's Bisexual Group meets in the Women's Union (Shatner 423) at 17h30.

The McGill QPIRG working group *Criminal Injustice* will be presenting the video *Resistance Conspiracy* in Shatner, rm 107-108 at 19h. A discussion will follow the presentation. The presentation is free.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7

LBGTM's Coming Out Group meets in the basement of UTC (3521 University, corner Milton) at 19h.

LBGTM will be showing the movie *Beautiful Thing*, a gay themed

love story, in Shatner 425 at 2030h.

The McGill African Students invite you to *Funky Buddha* at Club Safari with D.J.'s True Blue and Sooley. 8\$ for non-members, 6\$ for members.

An *Evening Of Folk Music* at the Yellow Door, 3625 Aylmer. Dusty Sorbe and Daniel Mate will be performing. Admission \$3, doors open at 20h. Open stage following the performances.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8

Folk music and the Yellow Door, 3625 Aylmer, with Jake and Jake, and Noah Zacharin. Admission 6\$, doors at 20h.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10

The Montréal Alternative Budget group will be meeting in the Thomson House, third floor, at 19h. There will be a discussion of the details of the Alternative Federal Budget, as well as an opportunity for questions and clarifications. Anyone interested in joining in the planning and organization for the campaign around the upcoming budget is invited to attend. Info: 525-3360.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12

The seminar *Strategies of Women's*

Movements in the Context of Globalization by Anick Druelle, Ph.D. Candidate, Dept. of Sociology, UQAM will take place at 3715 Peel st. in the Seminar Room from 12h30-14h00.

ONGOING

The Queer Line offers information referrals and a good listening ear by and for the queer and queer-positive community of McGill, and Montréal. Give us a call Mon-Fri, 20-23h at 398-6822

Ersine and American United Church and the United Church Heritage Trust Fund (Montréal) present a Thrift Shop/Bazaar every Monday (except holidays) 10am to 6pm at Sherbrooke St at Crescent. Used clothing, household goods, books, toys, jewelry, and collectibles. For information call 849-3286 between 10-16h.

BEYOND

The Accompaniment Program of the Sexual Assault Centre of McGill Students' society can provide information, support and accompaniment services to members of the McGill community who have been sexually harassed or assaulted in a McGill context. Info: 398-2700 (daytime) or 398-8500 (evenings).

MAI passage imminent

CRITICS FEAR ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARD WILL NOT BE MET

by Jeff Webber

The Multilateral Agreement on Investment (MAI) is plunging ahead with full force, however, what it entails for Canada remains a contentious issue.

Many critics, ranging from environmentalists, labour groups, and social democrats, fear the subordination of governments to the whims of multinational corporations.

Barry Carter, a self-proclaimed forest activist with the Blue Mountain Native Forest Alliance, foresees potential tragic environmental consequences if the proposal is passed.

"We're going to lose our personal rights and social rights to oppose polluting, and environmentally degrading activities," says Carter. He is concerned that our democratically elected government will be left meaningless because the MAI "gives national sovereignty, state sovereignty, regional sovereignty up to the corporations."

The MAI is an international economic agreement that is being negotiated within the parameters of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The OECD is a group

of primarily rich, industrialized countries. The federal government has marketed the proposal as a necessary device for promoting investment abroad and within Canada.

Many organizations, such as the Council of Canadians, the New Democratic Party of Canada (NDP), and environmental groups refute the Liberal government's assertions.

"This global treaty is primarily designed to make it possible for transnational corporations to move their investments and operations anywhere in the world unfettered by government intervention and regulation," declares Maude Barlow of the Council of Canadians.

Carter fundamentally disagrees with the Liberal's assertion that the MAI is better for the economic, and social well being of Canada.

Environmentally, "the MAI would prevent the banning of log exports. This would mean we were competing in our log exports with places like Indonesia. We wouldn't be sending out finished products but raw logs," he said.

Another aspect of the MAI that is being criticized is the closet-like

negotiation process within the OECD. The Public Citizen's Global Trade Watch organization pronounced this problem in a report available on the Internet. "It had been virtually impossible to obtain information about the MAI negotiations until a February 1997 negotiating text was leaked," noted the report.

The report further exposes the lack of accessibility when it elicits what types of organizations and interest groups have been allowed into the negotiating process. "To the extent that the MAI has been discussed by any private interests, it has been within the banking and investment industries which have direct financial interest in the terms of the proposed treaty... Unfortunately, environmental, health or community groups have not enjoyed the same representations of their interests by 'their' agencies in domestic or international discussions of global investment rules," said the report.

Canada is also playing an ambiguous role in incorporating labour and environmental standards into the agreement. The move to entrench the standards into the agreement was initiated by the

U.S., but Ottawa has so far refused to endorse the action. Trade Minister Sergio Marchi, has been ensuring union leaders that Canada supports the inclusion of Labour standards.

But the actions of the Liberal government during negotiation process seem to illustrate a different stance. Minutes of a July meeting of the MAI negotiating group, approved by Canada's chief negotiator, William Dymond, stated that, "Canada made no intervention pending further consultations with the provinces."

Marchi defended the federal government's position when he spoke to a Globe And Mail reporter. "I don't think a final determination has been made because I don't think it's come down to the short strokes," he said. Marchi did not want to make any final decisions until other countries had revealed their programs, insinuating the importance of bargaining power.

A recent development in the negotiating has been the Liberal government's production of a confidential reservation list, a copy of which was leaked to reporters. Because of fear that the power of

multinational corporations to sue governments under the MAI will be too great, Canada has produced this reservation list out of fear that their social programs and cultural industry could deteriorate. On social programs the federal government wants to reserve the right to discriminate against foreign investors which they do not regard as compatible to Canadian values, in the area of law enforcement and correctional services. They want to be able to maintain programs that are in the public's interest, such as the provision of health and social services.

Critic Tony Clark, who completed a book with Maude Barlow on the proposed MAI, denounced the actions of the federal government.

"It's an implication that while they are prepared to be cheerleaders for the deal, they realize it is a very flawed treaty," he said. Clark further belittled the government's support of the MAI proposal, when he declared what the MAI could really do. Clark said that if the MAI proposal were to pass it would "tie the hands or put handcuffs on the ability of government to make laws and policies to meet the needs of its people."

Shafted – again

The demise of Montréal's Rental Board Offices

by Zak Firestone

Provincial government cut backs will affect the imminent closure of three of Montréal's four rental board offices. As of November 1, the offices situated at Côte des Neiges, Crémazie Metro, and Verdun will be permanently shut down. Only the Olympic Park location will remain open. A press release issued on October 7 gave tenants and landlords less than four weeks notice.

The Rental Board (Régie du Logement) has administrative and tribunal jurisdiction to make decisions regarding residential leases. It has the dual function of resolving problems faced

by both tenants and landlords. The Board has commissioners under contract who hear cases ranging

apartment repairs.

Comprising of roughly one third of Québec's population, Montréal is being hit the hardest by the government's decision. Québec City and Laval, for example, have always had only one Rental Board Office each.

Arnold Bennett, longtime tenants' rights activist, believes that these closures will affect low income tenants the most.

"People on welfare who couldn't afford bus fare used to walk all the way to the nearest office regardless of its distance from their homes", said Bennett, "What are they going to do now?"

For the past 15 years, Bennett's community based organization has provided a centre for advising tenants, as well as a telephone service dealing with tenant rights.

The four Rental Board offices

currently accommodate Montréal's two million inhabitants. Last year, all cases needing a court hearing were centralized to the board office in the Olympic Park. Most applications or problems, however, are generally handled at the other branch offices.

"Demonstrations probably won't make a difference...if people maintain their yell for long enough, the government may do something."

Leaving only The Olympic Park location open, a great number of tenants, those from the West Island for example, will be forced to spend up to two hours on the bus for even minor tenant-landlord disputes. An individual working for Bennett's telephone hotline expects that the closures will deter Montréalers from seeking legal advice for rent-related issues: "If it means traveling extra distances and waiting in longer lines,

people just won't bother."

Bennett claims that there was too little thought put into this move by the government. This was driven home by the fact that a member of the opposition he contacted hadn't even heard the closures were taking place. "This was after the press release was made," remarked Bennett

When asked what Montréalers can do with the decision already on paper, Bennett answered, "Demonstrations probably won't make a difference...if people maintain their yell for long enough, the government may do something."

It is hard to conceive anything but negative repercussions resulting from the governments sudden decision. With this new, limited access to mediators, it is almost inevitable that there will be an increase in ill relations between Montréal's tenants and landlords.



Honorary degree

continued from page 1

sion in a knowledgeable way. There are those who feel that he has made valuable contributions, particularly in foreign policy." U of T president Robert Prichard supports the nearly unanimous decision of the university's governors. "We are honouring George Bush for his distinguished public service, international and domestic," states Prichard.

A group of over 100 professors signed a letter objecting to the degree shortly after its announcement. In addition to raising concerns over Bush's record, the professors also questioned the qualifications considered in making the decision.

"We are puzzled by the criteria used in selecting him as a candidate," states *The Varsity's* letter. Peter Fitting, one of the professors involved in the protest, added that "The honorary degree committee meets in secret. Nobody has explained the criteria."

Bush, along with former Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, sits on the board of Barrick Gold, whose CEO, Peter Munk, has recently made a large donation to the university. Several university governors are also linked to both Barrick and Munk.

"Does the [U of T] president really pretend this is a coincidence?" remarked Fitting, "it's a payoff for Munk and Barrick."

University president Prichard responded, "This isn't for Peter Munk. This is about Mr. Bush coming to Toronto and giving a lecture on the end of the Cold War."

However students and faculty are making sure that their dissension will be noticed.

Led by fitting, a group of faculty, including English professor David Galbraith, are planning a walk-out during the convocation on November 19th.

Additionally, The Ontario Public Interest Research Group (OPIRG) is preparing a protest demonstration outside of the convocation, and has launched a letter writing campaign in opposition to the governors' decision. The decision has also been officially condemned by the University's Graduate Students' Union and the executive of the undergraduate student council, along with numerous other student organizations.

"I expect the Governing Council will be overwhelmed by opposition," said Elena Lonerio, co-ordinator of OPIRG at U of T.

Jacob Glick, who originally voted in favor of the degree, will be making a motion at the Board of Governors' meeting being held today, petitioning the Board to reconsider its decision in response to the protests.

"An honorary degree must be the general will of the university, not the will of a particular administration," explained Glick. "I changed my mind for a number of reasons. I think I didn't give the degree serious enough consideration, and I regret that."

-with files from U of T's The Varsity

daily classifieds

Ads may be placed through the Daily Business Office, Room B-07, University Centre, 9h00-14h00. Deadline is 14h00, two working days prior to publication. McGill Students & Staff (with valid ID): \$4.65 per day, 3 or more consecutive days, \$4.10 per day. General Public: \$5.90 per day, or \$4.95 per day for 3 or more consecutive days. Extra charges may apply, prices include applicable GST or PST. Full payment should accompany your advertising order and may be made in cash or by personal cheque (for amounts over \$20 only). For more information, please visit our office or call 398-6790. **WE CANNOT TAKE CLASSIFIED ADS OVER THE PHONE. PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD CAREFULLY WHEN IT APPEARS IN THE PAPER.** The Daily assumes no financial responsibility for errors, or damages due to errors. Ad will re-appear free of charge upon request if information is incorrect due to our error. The Daily reserves the right not to print any classified ad.

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NOTICES

QPIRG Refund Period. October 14-Nov. 4. Any student wishing to relinquish membership in QPIRG may come to 3647 University Street, 1-5pm (Monday to Friday) and apply for a \$3 refund. This is the portion of the student activity fee which would otherwise fund research, education and action on social and environmental issues.

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SINCE 1911

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Department of Political Science, University of Toronto

IF "YES", THEN WHAT? THE RATIFICATION OF QUEBEC SOVEREIGNTY BY CONSTITUTIONAL MEANS

Professor Russell is the co-author of "Ratifying a Postreferendum Agreement on Quebec Sovereignty", which was recently published by the C.D. Howe Institute (*Commentary*, No. 97, Oct. 1997).

The article is available:

- on the C.D. Howe Institute web site:
<http://www.cdhowe.org/>
- by contacting the C.D. Howe Institute:
tel.: 416-865-1904; ax: 416-865-1866;
email: cdhowe@cdhowe.org
- at the McGill Institute for the Study of Canada (3463 Peel, Montreal) between 9 am and 5 pm.
- at your library.

**Wednesday, November 5, 1997 4pm-6pm
Room 145 Arts Building, McGill University**

All are welcome.

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Stress, Development and Schizophrenia

Dr. Elaine Walker, Department of Psychiatry
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Friday November 7th, 1997
7:30 p.m.

Charles Martin Amphitheatre
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3655 Drummond Street

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Satisfying your activist appetite

Nov.
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**QPIRG Week is about increasing awareness about what we do.
Everyone is welcome!**



Events like these happen every week at QPIRG. You can always call us to see what's going on at other times. Or visit our web site for all the latest info!
vub.mcgill.ca/clubs/qpirg

QPIRG

The Quebec Public Interest Research Group at McGill
3647 University, 3rd Floor
398-7432

Mon
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Campus and Community Waste Management (CCWM) will be tabling in the Redpath Library lobby from 10-4. Come to find out ways to **recycle and reduce household waste**. Interested people are also welcome to CCWM's weekly planning meeting (Mondays, 4:30 at QPIRG).

EarthSave presents Erik Marcus, an environmental and health activist and author. 7:30pm Leacock 26

Come to the QPIRG office between 1:30 and 5pm to find out about **QPIRG internships**! Sara, the Internship coordinator, will be available to explain both the research internships and the community economic development internships organized by QPIRG.

Queer Straight Alliance discussion group will be having a potluck. New people always welcome! 6:30pm. call 398-7432 to find out location.

EarthSave will be tabling in the Redpath Library lobby from 10-5. Come to find out more about the effects of diet on the environment and your health.

Canadian Multinationals and Environmental Disasters: Cambior Inc.'s involvement in a Guyanese mining disaster. A discussion and video presentation on background to the current lawsuit against Cambior. Law Building, 3644 Peel St., Moot Court 7:30pm.

girlSpace meeting at 7pm in the QPIRG office. Any women interested in preparing workshops on specific issues for teen-aged girls are welcome to attend.

Criminal Injustice is hosting a video presentation about **women in the prison system**, followed by a discussion. 7pm in room 107/108 of the Shatner Building (3840 McTavish)

QPIRG Library Open House: Come check out our resource centre, full of alternative books and periodicals. You can borrow items or peruse them in our lounge. 1:30-4:30 in the QPIRG office.

Academic and Community Cooperation for Environmental Sustainable Development (ACCES) presents a **Conference on Responsible Research**. Students and teachers will discuss ways of making research more community oriented. 4:30 in room 260 of the Arts Building.

A Just Coffee is having their bi-monthly planning meeting at 6pm. Call 398-7432 for location. Any interested people are welcome to attend and participate.

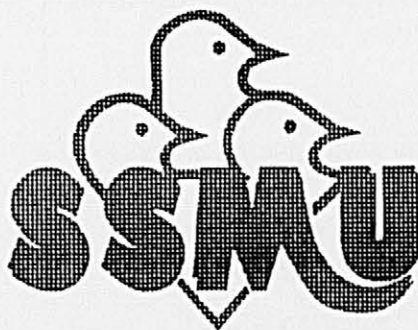
The **Core Collective** introductory meeting for new volunteers at 7pm in the QPIRG office. Come to find out about this group which is building a worker cooperative committed to **sustainable urban food systems**.

A Just Coffee will be tabling in the Redpath Library lobby from 1-4. Come to find out more about this campaign or buy some fair trade coffee.

Girls aged 12-17 are welcome to drop by the **girlSpace after school program**. Discussions, activities, movies, etc. Every Friday from 4-6pm, at the YWCA (1355 René-Lévesque, Guy Metro).

QPIRG invites everyone to a **PARTY!** Enjoy good food, music, drink and company. 7pm in Thompson House (3650 McTavish St.)

LOAF organic food store group is having a planning meeting. This week's topic: marketing ideas for the new store. 3pm at the QPIRG office



Daycare Referendum



First Year Elections

Make Your Mark!

11-12-13 November

Bronfman, Leacock, Redpath and Shatner: 10am-5pm

McConnell: 10am-5:30pm

BMH and RVC: 10am-6:30pm

Advance Poll → 6 November → 10am-5pm → Shatner B10